

YEAR	#	UNIT	QUESTION
1979	5	IV	In the seventeenth century, England and the Netherlands developed effective capitalist economies, while Spain did not. Why did the economies develop so differently in England and the Netherlands, on the one hand, and in Spain on the other?
1982	2	IV	In the seventeenth century, what political conditions accounted for the increased power of both the Parliament in England and the monarchy in France?
1985	4	IV	"In seventeenth-century England the aristocracy lost its privileges but retained its power; in seventeenth-century France the aristocracy retained its privileges but lost its power". Assess the accuracy of this statement with respect to political events and social developments in the two countries in the seventeenth century.
1986	3	IV	In the seventeenth century, how did England and the Dutch Republic compete successfully with France and Spain for control of overseas territory and trade?
1987	3	IV	Analyze the ways in which both the theory and practice of monarchy evolved in England from 1603 (the death of Elizabeth I) to 1688-1689 (the Glorious Revolution).
1988	3	IV	Philip II of Spain (1556-1598) built the Escorial and Louis XIV of France (1643-1715) built Versailles. Starting with the pictures of these palaces, analyze the similarities and differences in the conception and practice of monarchy of these two kings.
1989	3	IV	Analyze the major ways through which Tsar Peter the Great (1689-1725) sought to reform his society and its institutions in order to strengthen Russia and its position in Europe.
1991	4	IV	Analyze the military, political, and social factors that account for the rise of Prussia between 1640 and 1786.
1993	2	IV	In 1490 there was no such country as Spain, yet within a century it had become the most powerful nation in Europe and within another had sunk to the status of a third-rate power. Describe and analyze the major social, economic, and political reasons for Spain's rise and fall.
1993	3	IV	Describe and analyze the changes in the role of Parliament in English politics between the succession of James I and the Glorious Revolution.
1995	3	IV	Analyze the influence of the theory of mercantilism on the domestic and foreign policies of France, 1600-1715.
1999	3	IV	Analyze the ways in which the contrasting styles of these two paintings reflect the different economic values and social structures of France and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. (pics)

1999	6	IV	Discuss the relationship between politics and religion by examining the wars of religion. Choose TWO specific examples from the following Dutch Revolt French Wars of Religion English Civil War Thirty Years' War
2002	5	IV	In what ways and to what extent did absolutism affect the power and status of the European nobility in the period 1650 to 1750? Use examples from at least TWO countries.
2002b	3	IV	Compare and contrast the goals and major policies of Peter the Great of Russia (r. 1682-1725) with those of Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740-1786)
2002b	6	IV	Compare and contrast two theories of government introduced in the period from 1640 to 1780.
2003	3	IV	Louis XIV declared his goal was "one king, one law, one faith." Analyze the methods the king used to achieve this objective and discuss the extent to which he was successful.
2004b	7	IV	Explain the reasons for the rise of the Netherlands as a leading commercial power in the period 1550-1650.
2007	5	IV	Analyze the factors that prevented the development of a unified German state in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
2007b	4	IV	Using the two Dutch paintings above and your historical knowledge of the period, discuss how the paintings reflect the economy and culture of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. (Aelbert Cuyp, <i>The Maas River at Dordrecht</i> , c. 1650 and Johannes Vermeer, <i>Young Woman with a Water Pitcher</i> , c. 1665)